

SB115
Z9A393

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ADAMS NURSERY, INC.

Springfield Road, WESTFIELD, MASS.

Nursery-Mart, Garden Center, Complete Landscape Service

Westfield, LOgan 2-3644

JAN 24 1964

Springfield, REpublic 6-0443

U. S. Department of Agriculture

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PROCUREMENT SECTION

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SHRUBS

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CONIFEROUS
EVERGREENS

ROSES

Hybrid Teas
Floribundas
Climbers
Grandifloras

GARDEN
FRUIT

VINES

MODERN GARDENING I 1963

PRICE 50c

It pays to consult an expert...

let us help you select the right plant
for the right place



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Deciduous Flowering Shrubs



CONTENTS

WEIGELA



SPIREA

We offer here a select list of ornamental shrubs that includes the best of those whose worth has been proven. No other single group of plants can take their place. They give wonderful variety of form, habit, color and size such as must be used in order to create the polished, finished look we all want in our gardens. It is almost impossible to make a house look and feel like a real, lived-in home without well-placed shrubs. They smooth out the foundation, accentuate the architectural beauties of the structure, soften or hide the harsh lines, give background to the lawn and flowers.

FORSYTHIA AND PURPLE LEAVED PLUM



DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

HEDGE PLANTS

BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS

GROUND COVERS

TREES

Shade and
Flowering

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

ROSES

Hybrid Teas
Floribundas
Climbers
Grandifloras

GARDEN FRUIT

VINES



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER
BARBERRY



ALMOND CHERRY
BUTTERFLY BUSH



Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

DOUBLEPINK ALMOND CHERRY (*Prunus glandulosa* 'Doublepink'; *P. glandulosa rosea-plena*). Exquisitely beautiful, the small, double, pink flowers packed along gracefully arched branches have the appearance of tiny rose buds. Enjoys full sunshine, well-drained soil. Reaches about 4 feet in height. Pictured page 4.

SHRUBALTHEA (*Hibiscus syriacus*). Slow and neat growing, with eye-catching, hollyhock-like flowers, single and double, in pink, red, blue. A famous, hardy shrub; likes sun. Pictured page 7.

AZALEA MOLLIS VARIETIES. Big flowers, in shades of yellow, orange, salmon pink and near-red, cover every part of the crown. Extremely hardy, too. Use plenty of peat moss, and acid fertilizer every spring. Likes sunshine. Pictured page 6.

BARBERRIES

Mentor Barberry (*Berberis mentorensis*). A semi-evergreen, spiny-leaved shrub that withstands hot, dry summers. Its dense foliage and red fruits, that remain all winter, make it a very attractive plant and an asset to any garden.

Red Leaf Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*). Rich, lustrous-red foliage on a very useful, rugged shrub. A dense grower, to 3-4 feet, of attractive form. In any well-drained soil, and sun.

BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*). This very rugged and hardy tall grower is a beautiful sight when covered with hosts of blush-pink blooms. Give it room in the sun and get beauty and refined appearance in return. Pictured page 7.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia davidi* varieties). Long tapering spikes of the most deliciously lilac-scented flowers, borne at the tips of gracefully arched branches, mark this shrub as extraordinary. Available in white, pink, red. Hardy. Full sun. Pictured page 4.

COTONEASTERS

Rock Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*). A low, spreading plant to about 2 or 3 feet. The flat sprays of leafy branches make a good ground cover of this plant. After the pinkish flowers bright red fruits come on.

Spreading Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster divaricata*). A low-growing, dense and graceful shrub that attains a height of about 5 feet. Foliage is glossy dark green. Flowers are pinkish and followed by brilliant red fruit in the fall.

DEUTZIAS

Pink Deutzia (*Deutzia rosea*). Hosts of blush-pink flowers clothe this very rugged, strong-growing shrub in spring. An upright bush, hardy anywhere. Give it sun, and well-drained soil.

Slender Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*). A graceful little shrub to about 3 feet that produces a fine crop of pure white flowers in spring.

EUONYMUS

Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*). One of the most brilliant of all plants in the fall garden after the leaves have turned to brightest reds, crimson-reds and scarlet-reds. Final height is near 6 to 8 feet.

Dwarf Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus* 'Dwarf'; *E. alatus compactus*). This is an exact counterpart of the above except for the much more compact habit and lower height. Fall foliage has the same brilliance.

FORSYTHIA

Lynwood Gold Forsythia (*Forsythia intermedia spectabilis* 'Lynwood Gold'). An upright growing shrub to 6 or 8 feet completely smothered under brilliant golden yellow flowers in early spring. Excellent specimen plant.

Spring Glory Forsythia (*Forsythia intermedia* 'Spring Glory'). Branches bend under a cascade of lighter lemon-yellow flowers early in spring. One of the finest of the forsythias.

(Continued on Page 6)



STAR MAGNOLIA

WINGED EUONYMUS



FLOWERING QUINCE



6

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs CONTINUED

HONEYSUCKLES

Tatarian Honeysuckle Varieties (*Lonicera tatarica* varieties). We have the white, pink and red flowering forms of this reliable, hardy shrub. Its size, to 8 feet or so, makes it desirable for many screening and border problems.

Zabel Honeysuckle (*Lonicera korolkowi zabeli*). A handsome, big, bush honeysuckle that finally will stand at 8 to 10 feet. Its habit is more or less open, loose and quite graceful. Outstanding is the gray-blue hue of the foliage. In spring it bears red flowers which are followed by bright red berries.

HYDRANGEAS

Peegee Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata* 'Peegee'; *H. paniculata grandiflora*). Huge, conical heads of white flowers, carried all over the shrub during summer, make this hydrangea a spectacular, magnificent shrub. the flowers are large, rich looking, vividly red.

LILACS

Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). The delightfully fragrant old-timer of grandmother's garden, crowded all over in May with heavy-scented trusses of lilac-purple bloom. The more light they can get from all sides, the more beautiful and bushy they remain. Pictured page 7.

(Continued on Page 8)

PEE GEE HYDRANGEA



MOLLIS AZALEAS



COTONEASTER





BEAUTY BUSH



MAGNOLIA



SHRUBALTHEA

DEUTZIA

VIBURNUM

LILAC



Deciduous Flowering Shrubs CONTINUED

LILACS (Continued from page 7)

French Hybrids (*Syringa vulgaris* hybrids). This highly developed group of lilacs bears magnificent trusses of single or double fragrant blooms during May. Usually available in blue, white, pink, red and purple varieties. Height 8 to 10 feet when mature.

Persian Lilac (*Syringa persica*). This is an all-time favorite with lilac lovers. The loose, broad panicles of fragrant pale lilac flowers are carried over the entire crown, the upright branches arching outward in graceful fashion.

MAGNOLIAS

Purple Lily Magnolia (*Magnolia liliflora nigra*). Handsome cup-shaped flowers, dark purple outside, lighter purple within.

Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia soulangeana*). Blooms of creamy white and delicate pink adorn each branch. They are as fragrant as they are spectacular. Needs full sun.

Star Magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*). It blooms early in the spring, becoming a mass of three-inch white fragrant flowers each with 12 or more snow-white petals in a star-like arrangement. Needs good soil and moisture. Pictured p. 5.

MOCKORANGE

'Glacier' Mockorange (*Philadelphus virginialis* 'glacier'). A symmetrical and compact semi-dwarf with sweet double flowers.

FLOWERING QUINCE (*Chaenomeles lagenaria*). An attractive early spring flowering shrub with glossy dark green leaves. Available with red flowers. Pictured page 6.

CHINESE REDBUD (*Cercis Chinensis*). A large shrub or tree with ascending branches and rounded abruptly pointed leaves. The purplish pink flowers are borne in clusters along the stems.

SMOKETREE or PURPLE FRINGE (*Rhus cotinus*; *C. coggryia*). Large masses of feathery, filmy, smoke-appearing flowers; July-August. Rapid grower.

SPIREAS

Anthony Waterer Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda* 'Anthony Waterer'). Rose to rose-red flowers in wide, spreading clusters at the tips of all young branches, opening in June or July and remaining colorful for months. To 3 feet tall when well grown. Pictured page 4.

Bridalwreath Spirea (*Spiraea prunifolia* 'Double'; *S. prunifolia plena*). The true Bridalwreath, the most graceful and handsome of all spireas, with hosts of small, double, white flowers clustering all along the widely arching branches.

Froebel Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda* 'Froebel'). This shrub has many of the attributes of the Anthony Waterer variety, but the flowers are of near pink hues, and come on much earlier, reaching their peak in June.

Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). Another graceful and beautiful spirea noted for long, graceful arching branches clothed with rounded clusters of snowy white flowers. 4-6 feet high.

VIBURNUMS

Burkwood Viburnum (*Viburnum burkwoodi*). Gardenia-scented pink and white flower clusters that open in spring. Dark green, shiny foliage in summer, often taking on red tones when autumn weather chills.

Common Snowball (*Viburnum opulus* 'Common Snowball'; *V. opulus sterile*). Nothing is quite so spectacular as one of these shrubs when it stands clothed in May and June with its masses of white "Snowballs."

Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*). A beautiful shrub, with showy white or creamy-white flowers in spring, brilliant foliage colors in autumn, and clusters of brightest-red, berry-like fruits that hang long into the winter.

Koreanspice Viburnum (*Viburnum carlesii*). This introduction has very fragrant white flowers. The leaves of this 5-foot shrub are a light green, turning a soft red in the fall.

WEIGELAS

These are the plants we depend upon to give us flowers after the spring rush of bloom is over.

Weigela 'Bristol Ruby.' A new, deep red weigela, very hardy. Sun.

Weigela 'Vanicek.' Rich, ruby-red, trumpet-shaped flowers all summer.



MOCKORANGE
SMOKETREE



Hedge Plants

BARBERRIES

Mentor Barberry (*Berberis mentorensis*). A semi-evergreen, spiny-leaved shrub that withstands the hot, dry summers of the midwest. Its dense foliage and red fruits, that remain all winter, make it a very attractive plant and an asset to any garden.

Redleaf Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*). Rich, lustrous-red foliage on a very useful, rugged shrub. A dense grower, to 3-4 feet, of attractive form. In any well-drained soil and sun.

SLENDER DEUTZIA (*Deutzia gracilis*). A graceful little shrub to about 3 feet that produces a fine crop of pure white flowers even in shady locations.

DWARF WINGED EUONYMUS (*Euonymus alatus compactus*). An excellent dwarf compact variety 4 to 5 feet high, a smaller edition of the winged euonymus. This sturdy, easily grown shrub is of particular interest for its horizontal branches and fiery red autumn color. Perfect hedge, needs clipping only every other year.

HONEYSUCKLES

Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica 'Rosea'*). Pink flowers and red berries in profusion. Very desirable for screening and border problems. Hardy.

Red Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica 'Rubra'*). Produces a fine, protective screening effect. Red flowers and red berries in profusion. Hardy.

PRIVETS

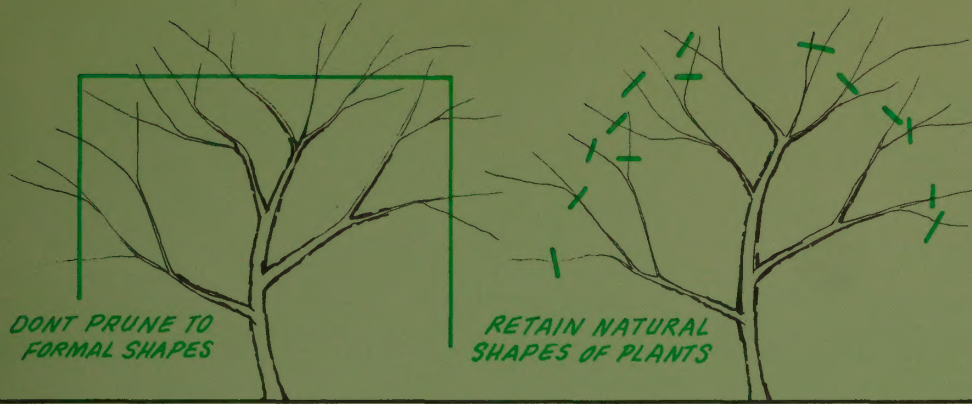
Amur Privet (*Ligustrum amurense*). This is a tall, upright growing shrub with semi-evergreen leaves. The flowers are white, borne in small, lilac-like clusters. Very hardy and reliable under all conditions of climate.

California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). The California Privet, oddly enough, is a native of Japan. The stems are very erect; consequently, it can be formed into a narrow hedge of any height desired. It is deciduous or half evergreen.

Ibodium Privet (*Ligustrum ibodium*). This hybrid that has two hardy parents is an ascending, dense plant that can be clipped to form a hedge of your choice. This will assure you of privacy.

Vicary Golden Privet (*Ligustrum ibota vicari*). Handsome golden yellow foliage throughout the growing season makes this variety very outstanding.

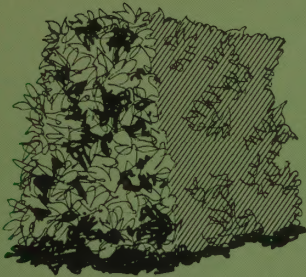
VANHOUTTE SPIREA (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). This dense, rounded shrub with arching branches forms a fine, free-growing hedge. See description under Deciduous Flowering Shrubs.



DONT PRUNE TO FORMAL SHAPES

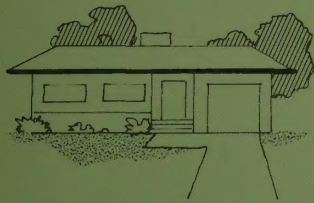
RETAIN NATURAL SHAPES OF PLANTS

TRIM HEDGES SO BASE IS WIDER THAN TOP TO ALLOW SUN LIGHT TO STRIKE LOWER BRANCHES



PRUNE PLANTS THAT PRODUCE BLOOMS ON CURRENT YEARS GROWTH IN THE SPRING BEFORE GROWTH STARTS

PRUNE PLANTS THAT PRODUCE BLOOMS ON LAST YEARS GROWTH AS SOON AS THEY STOP BLOOMING



MORE PLANTING WILL IMPROVE LANDSCAPE



OVERCROWDED AND POOR SELECTION OF PLANT MATERIAL



A GOOD ARRANGEMENT OF WELL CHOSEN PLANTS

Broadleaved Evergreen Shrubs

The problem of how to plant shady spots around the home garden is often most easily solved through the use of broadleaved evergreens.

In order to produce an abundance of flowers, the great majority of shrubs like plenty of light. Thus, when you choose them for a shady location, try to have the shade source rather high and distant, rather than down too close. Another major difficulty with getting topnotch flowering in too-dense shade is due to the fact that the soil becomes so hard, infertile and dry, as beneath trees. Always be sure to get the soil in good physical condition, to

fertilize regularly and to use ample water when the shade you are using is supplied by trees.

The great majority of broadleaved evergreens that have become popular with us are flowering kinds. Among them will be found types that reach their peak bloom in Spring, others whose blossoms are at their best in Summer, plus additional kinds that give their best color to the garden in Autumn, and in Winter. By carefully choosing among the flowering broadleaved evergreens the home gardener can have something in full beauty every month of the year.



'WYATT'
FIRETHORN



◀ BALTIC
IVY



BURFORD HOLLY



HOLLY GRAPE





PURPLE LEAF WINTERCREEPER



MOUNTAIN LAUREL

A SHRUB may be exquisitely beautiful in flower or berry but the peak of beauty is relatively of short duration. For the balance of the year it must depend on form, foliage color, and texture to sustain its ornamental value, so it is important to choose a plant for its foliage and growth habit as well as its short-term floral excellence.



ANDROMEDA



CONVEXLEAF HOLLY



Broadleaved Evergreen Shrubs CONTINUED

GLOSSY ABELIA (*Abelia grandiflora*). A graceful, round shrub with arching branches and small, dark green leaves. The white flowers are in evidence all summer long; and, after the petals drop, the pinkish sepals remain. The colors of this plant make it especially attractive in association with brick walls.

ANDROMEDA (*Pieris japonica*). A plant of erect habit of growth with handsome arching or pendulous leaves. The flowers are pure white pendulous clusters that appear in April and May. Acid soil. Pictured page 11.

EVERGREEN AZALEAS

Hinode-giri. Beautiful and very hardy. Bright Chinese red.

Coral Bells. A dainty low-growing variety of coral pink. Flowers in early April.

Hexe. A very popular variety with dense, deep green foliage and large crimson red flowers in late April.

EUONYMUS

Common Wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei radicans*). Sun or shade. Oval leaves of good medium green turn brilliant red in winter. Neither flowers nor fruits are conspicuous. Hardy.

Bigleaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei vegetus*). Modest in size, it spreads to about 5 feet. It has thick, leathery leaves of oval or round form and beautiful orange berries in the fall.

Purple Leaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei 'Purple Leaf'*; *E. fortunei coloratus*). The upper surface of the leaf takes on a deep dark purple in fall and winter. A splendid evergreen ground cover for difficult locations. Pictured page 11.

FIRETHORN (*Pyracantha*) is among the most popular of all vining-type evergreens that feature brilliant effects from red-orange berries. The leaves, too, are unusually handsome, not too large, not too small and of smooth, attractive, long-oval outline. Also, unless you are growing them in ways that require shearing, there will be hosts of white flowers in spring. For covering walls and bulkheads, as showy evergreen masses.

Laland Firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea lalandi*). One of the hardiest of all firethorns, most vigorous grower that yields large, profuse clusters of orange-red berries. Fruits early; colors early.

Scarlet Firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea*). The hardiest species. Grows as a rounded bush to 8-10 feet or climbs to 20 feet against a wall. Clusters of white flowers in March and April, followed by red berries in November.

'Wyatt' Firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea 'Wyatt'*). This hardy pyracantha with evergreen foliage produces an abundance of orange-red berries in early fall. A showy, highly desirable shrub with unlimited uses for hedge, color or foundation shrub. Pictured page 10.

HOLLY

American Holly (*Ilex opaca*). This plant develops into a tree in time; but, whatever its size or age may be, it is always a stately, rather narrow pyramidal specimen of dark green color. It is equally useful as a single specimen or as a hedge plant. Berries red. It's fun to grow your own Christmas holly.

Burford Holly (*Ilex cornuta 'Burford'*). Burford is a handsome variety of the Chinese Holly which has leaves without spines. It is hardy and withstands sun. The berries are bright red. Pictured page 10.

Convexleaf Holly (*Ilex crenata convexa*). This variety of the Japanese Holly, like the others we have to offer, is a first class addition to our gardens. It is a dark, glossy green plant that is recognized by its unique, rounded, convex-curved leaves. Pictured page 11.

Hetzi Holly (*Ilex crenata 'Hetzi'*). This plant is similar to the above and a variation of it. Leaves somewhat larger, and an even darker, more glossy green.

Roundleaf Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata rotundifolia*). A very handsome rounded, dark green Holly that is especially appreciated in the winter months.

HOLLY GRAPE; OREGON GRAPE (*Mahonia aquifolium*). An outstanding shrub with lovely yellow flowers in spring, blue grape-like fruits in summer, and polished, holly-like leaves, dark green with bronzy tones, all year long. Pictured page 10.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*Kalmia latifolia*). From pink buds are borne beautifully designed white or pale pink flowers with purple markings. The foliage is thick, leathery and very dark green. You may expect this member of the Rhododendron family to grow 6 feet or more. Acid soil. Pictured page 11.

RHODODENDRONS. The mounds of attractive foliage of the typical rhododendron become completely covered with massive, outstanding trusses of broad, colorful blooms when flowering time is at hand. Colors range from white, lavender, into pinks, rose, purples and the most brilliant reds. We will be pleased to supply you with the color selection of your choice. Acid soil.

Catawba Rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*). Large rosy purple flowers in May and June. Does best in partial shade.

Rosebay Rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*). Beautiful, light pink flowers in May and June. Will thrive in densely shaded locations.

VIBURNUMS

Burkwood Viburnum (*Viburnum burkwoodi*). Gardenia-scented pink-and-white clusters that open in spring. Dark green, shiny foliage in summer, often taking on red tones where autumn weather chills.

Leatherleaf Viburnum (*Viburnum rhytidophyllum*). Long, slender, pendulous, textured leaves characterize this large, oval-formed shrub. The flowers are borne in broad clusters and are of yellowish white color. Red berries turn black. A fine screen plant or accent.

Plants Used As Ground Covers

BALTIC IVY (*Hedera helix 'Baltic'*). This is a small-leaved, delicate plant in appearance, but nevertheless hardy ground cover. Useful for covering smaller areas. Pictured page 10.

Common Wintercreeper. Described page 27.

English Ivy. Described page 27.

Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. Described page 27.

Purple Leaf Wintercreeper. Described at left.

VINCA, BOWLES' VARIETY. The foliage is broad and rich glossy green, of strong texture. The flowers are not only larger but of a deeper rich blue color and are borne with remarkable profusion.

TREES FOR SHADE and COLOR

Whenever possible, individual specimens of the kinds you like, or clumps of two or three of them, should be planted off the front corners, toward the sides or ends of the house, and out back so they will finish off the landscape appearance as well as provide colorful foliage, flowers, fruits.

AMERICAN SWEETGUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). This is one of the finest shade and street trees. Clean, pyramidal grower with corky-winged branches. Leaves crimson, purple, yellow in fall. Pictured page 14.

ASH

Moraine® Ash (*Fraxinus 'Moraine'*). (Pat. 1768.) This attractive tree grows to 35 or 40 feet in height in most sections of the United States and is extremely hardy. It shapes itself and holds its olive-green foliage into late fall. Pictured page 14.

Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata*). A hardy, bright green leaved tree that is widely used for shade. It makes moderately fast growth and may attain a height of 50 feet.

Marshall's Seedless Ash. An extremely desirable seedless type of Green Ash. Same general growth characteristics as *Fraxinus lanceolata*.

BIRCHES

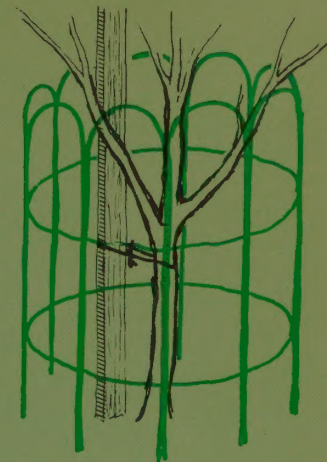
Cutleaf European White Birch (*Betula pendula 'Cutleaf'*; *B. alba lanciniata*). Though the sheer beauty of clean, white bark is most often considered to be the outstanding feature of the tree, it actually has other attributes of exquisite grace, of delicate texture, and of attractive, down-hanging form that make it even more valuable. The small, deeply-cut leaves add an extra touch of beauty not only in summer green, but also in autumn when they turn yellow and golden-yellow. Pictured page 14.

European White Birch (*Betula pendula*; *B. alba*). The sheer whiteness of bark of these handsome birches is magnified many times when they are grown clump-fashion rather than single-trunked.

(Continued on Page 16)

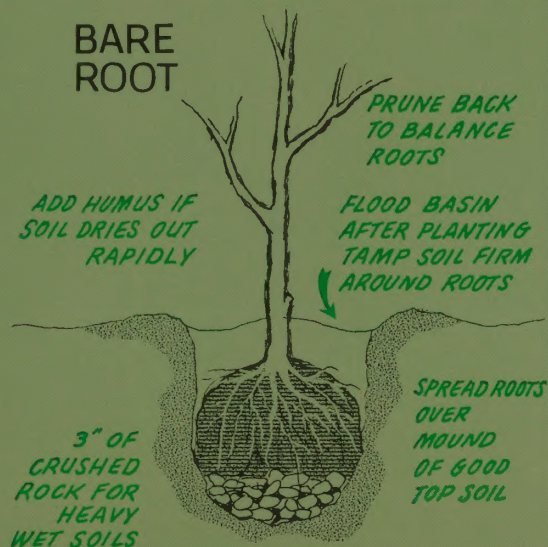


PLANT LOW GROWING
OR DWARF VARIETIES
NEAR POWER OR
TELEPHONE LINES



CHICKEN WIRE
OR OTHER
GUARD TO
PROTECT
YOUNG TREE

DRIVE STAKE FIRMLY INTO GROUND
ON WINDWARD SIDE OF TREE



BARE
ROOT

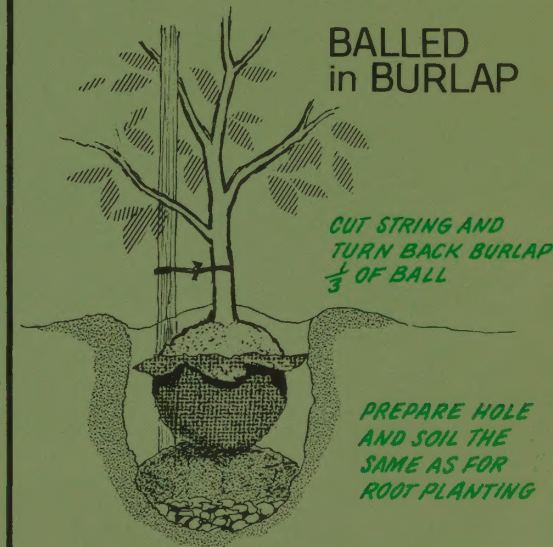
PRUNE BACK
TO BALANCE
ROOTS

ADD HUMUS IF
SOIL DRIES OUT
RAPIDLY

FLOOD BASIN
AFTER PLANTING
TAMP SOIL FIRM
AROUND ROOTS

3" OF
CRUSHED
ROCK FOR
HEAVY
WET SOILS

SPREAD ROOTS
OVER
MOUND
OF GOOD
TOP SOIL



BALLED
in BURLAP

CUT STRING AND
TURN BACK BURLAP
1/3 OF BALL

PREPARE HOLE
AND SOIL THE
SAME AS FOR
ROOT PLANTING

PLANT *Trees* FOR SHADE AND COLOR

The first things that should be planted around the average new, modern home, after the lawn is in, are the trees. These are the permanent landscape features. You put them in with the idea that they will be there, contributing to the pleasure of the garden, as long as the house stands or longer. To round out the landscaping around a home the gardener should choose preferred kinds from both the large, shade-tree class, and the smaller-statured ornamental, flowering kinds.



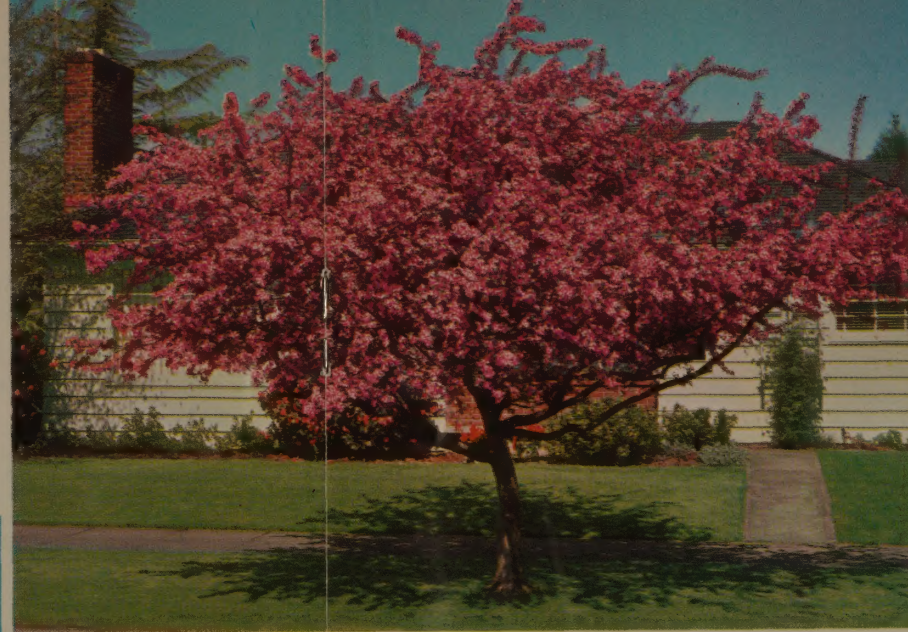
PIN
OAK ▼

SUGAR MAPLE

CUTLEAF BIRCH

AMERICAN SWEETGUM

14



CARMINE CRABAPPLE



MAIDENHAIR TREE



WEeping CHERRY

RED OAK

15



MORAINE ASH



GOLDENCHAIN TREE



NORWAY MAPLE



Trees (Continued from Page 13)

FLOWERING CHERRIES (*Prunus*)

Amanogawa Oriental Flowering Cherry (*Prunus serrulata* 'Amanogawa'). A columnar form that grows to about 15 or 20 feet high and about 4 to 5 feet broad. It has heavy clusters of light pink, double flowers. Looks like a small Lombardy Poplar.

Kwanzan Oriental Flowering Cherry (*Prunus serrulata* 'Kwanzan'). Useful for its ascending habit, its bronzy foliage in spring, and its enormous clusters of double pink blooms. The hardiest and most popular of the Japanese cherries.

Mt. Fuji Oriental Flowering Cherry (*Prunus serrulata* 'Mt. Fuji'). Best of the pure white doubles, its down-hung trusses wide, deep, and chaste.

Weeping Higan Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella* 'Weeping'). Of all the weeping cherries this one is the hardiest and most satisfactory. It is a mass of light pink flowers in the early spring. At this season the weeping effect is most pronounced. Pictured page 15.

Yoshino Cherry (*Prunus yedoensis*). The cherry that is so famous about the Tidal Basin in Washington, D.C. The color changes as the flower opens from a deep rose pink in the bud, to shell pink and, finally, to white. In time this noble, spreading tree may attain a height of 40 feet.

FLOWERING CRABAPPLES

Almey Crabapple (*Malus* 'Almey'). One of the outstanding new varieties with flowers of bright, glistening red. Blooms are unusually large, too, sometimes getting almost as big as a silver dollar, the buds almost fiery red then changing to a lighter red and rose-red tones as they expand. Even from a distance the coloring is brilliant. Important, too, is the fact that Almey begins to bloom while still quite young and small. As the tree ages the crown broadens, rounding off at 15 to 18 feet, a good size for the home garden.

Bechtel Crabapple (*Malus ioensis* 'Bechtel'). A vase-shaped tree to about 25 feet that bears, late in the Crabapple season, a host of large, double pink flowers with an intense spicy fragrance. Good for confined or narrow areas.

Carmine Crabapple (*Malus atrosanguinea* 'Carmine'). A delightful small tree to about 20 feet with glossy green foliage. The pink to crimson flowers are fragrant and followed by small yellow fruit. Pictured page 15.

Hopa Crabapple (*Malus* 'Hopa'). Buds are red; flowers are red; fruits are red. An exquisite variety.

Japanese Flowering Crabapple (*Malus floribunda*). Fine, gracefully branched tree with large apple-blossom-pink flowers of a delicate fragrance.

Radiant Crabapple (*Malus* 'Radiant'). A handsome red flowering crabapple introduced by the Minnesota State Plant Breeding Farm. A compact, symmetrical grower with small bright red fruit remaining on the tree through fall and early winter.

DOGWOODS

Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). A white flowering plant with picturesque, horizontal and ascending habit. It develops the art forms seen in Japanese prints. Plant with Pink Dogwood for striking effect.

Pink or Red Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida* 'Red-flowering'). This variety is quite similar to the species above except in the color of the bloom. This has a fine pink or light red color; and, like all the Dogwoods, it likes to grow in a partially shaded place.

Kousa Dogwood (*Cornus kousa*). This is a good companion piece to the other Dogwoods because it blooms later and thus extends the season of bloom by displaying its exceptional white flowers after the others are past bloom. It likes shade, too.

GOLDENCHAIN TREE (*Laburnum vossii*). This low, vase-shaped tree produces a dense mass of grayish-green, compound leaves. In late spring it is decorated with long, slender, pendant clusters of bright yellow flowers. Pictured page 15.

GOLDENRAIN TREE or VARNISH TREE (*Koelreuteria paniculata*). Another adaptable small tree that is tolerant of light shade. Large panicles of bright yellow flowers appear in June. These are followed by papery-thin, pinkish, balloon-like fruits.

HAWTHORNS

Pauls Scarlet Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha* 'Pauls Scarlet'; *C. oxyacantha pauli*). The most popular of all the Hawthorns. The double flowers are bright carmine.

Washington Hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*; *C. cordata*). This handy little flowering shade tree grows to about 30 feet. The flowers are white, followed by bright red fruit which lasts late into the winter.

LINDEN

American Linden or Basswood (*Tilia americana*). This rapid growing tree is a native of North America. Large, glossy leaves, 3 to 6 inches long, remain on the tree into late autumn, turning bright yellow before they fall. Fragrant yellow flowers in June. Tree of open habit. Prefers rich, well-drained loamy soil and a moist climate.

Littleleaf European Linden (*Tilia cordata*). Excellent shade and street tree because of its dense habit and tight, pyramidal form. Slow growing. Very small leaves. Small yellow to white fragrant flowers in early July.

Greenspire Linden (*Tilia cordata* 'Greenspire'). Plant Patent 2086. After many years of development, we proudly present the Greenspire Linden. It has small leathery foliage and rapidly grows into a regular narrow oval form. Unlike other littleleaf European Lindens, it forms a perfectly straight trunk without costly staking and pruning. The branches are placed radially around the trunk so that even small trees have a shapely head. The spicy fragrance of the flowers is an added asset. You will be delighted with the rapid growth and profitable demand for this remarkable tree.

LOCUSTS

Moraine® Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Moraine'). (Pat. No. 836.) All the fine qualities home gardeners are looking for in large shade trees are brought together in this wonderful variety. The tall, broad, shapely crown is clothed with interesting, small-leafletted foliage that produces just the right degree of light, mottled, filtered shade most of us want in our summer gardens.

Shademaster Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Shademaster'). (Pat. No. 1515.) This is a new introduction that grows vigorously. It has a strong central leader, erect and spreading habit, heavy dark green foliage, and a deep root system that resists the effects of drought. It is amazingly free of insect pests and diseases.

Skyline Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Skyline'). (Pat. No. 1619.) Here is another fine variety from an impressive list of outstanding new trees. This one develops a pyramidal form from a strong symmetrical branching pattern. Stakes are not needed by this vigorous, dark green tree.

Sunburst Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Sunburst'). (Pat. No. 1313.) Almost spectacular is the broad, golden-yellow crown of graceful, delicate leaves of this new-found garden beauty. Here is a clean tree, a rapid-growing tree which, like its sister varieties, the Moraine and Shademaster Locusts, above, brings together every quality that we associate with only the very best garden, street and park types. We recommend Sunburst particularly because it introduces into the home grounds the great beauty of the golden-yellow leaves.

MAIDENHAIR TREE (*Ginkgo biloba*). Another Oriental beauty of pyramidal habit, the unusual fan-shaped leaves are golden in fall. Pictured page 15.

MAPLES

Bloodleaf Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum* 'Bloodleaf'; *A. palmatum atropurpureum*). A delightful small tree of fine texture that is Oriental in its character. The leaves are dark reddish purple turning a shade of orange in the fall. The foliage and structure of this tree is expressed frequently in Japanese art.

Crimson King Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides* 'Crimson King'). (Pat. No. 735.) The striking red-toned foliage of this fine type retains its color throughout the summer, longer than any other variety of similar habit. The crown of big leaves is dense, casting a deep shade. The tree becomes handsomely round-headed as it matures and the branches are held well above the ground.

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*). This is the classic, round-headed species, with dark green leaves, from which the two-colored-foliage forms immediately below have been selected. Norway Maple is noted, everywhere in our country, for its value in street, garden and park plantings. Pictured page 15.

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*). This fast-growing tree is, indeed, a handsome specimen. The spring flowers are red or scarlet, the summer leaves are bright green and the color is brilliant red.

Schwedler Maple (*Acer platanoides* 'Schwedler'; *A. platanoides* *schwedleri*). This fine tree makes its special display in the early spring garden when the new leaves unfold in all their red and bright red-purple tones. Later, as the growing season advances, they turn to dark, deep green, remaining that way all summer. The habit of growth is about like that of the preceding two.

Sugar Maple; Hard Maple (*Acer saccharum*). For brilliance of autumn foliage colors there are few trees that can equal the famous Sugar Maple. The fall landscape, throughout its entire range northward into Canada, is made bright and shining by the striking orange, yellow and scarlet blaze of the turning leaves. The Sugar Maple is a stately tree, too, and large. Old specimens, reaching mature appearance when they are anywhere from 60 to 100 feet tall, exhibit wonderfully picturesque branching form and pattern even when they stand leafless all winter. Pictured page 14.

Summershade Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides* 'Summershade'). (Pat. No. 1748.) Here is a new development in Maples. It is a fast-growing variety of upright habit with larger, more leathery leaves of an exceptional dark green. It is heat resistant, too.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus aucuparia*). An old-time favorite that forms an oval-headed tree of modest size. Both the white flowers and the brilliant red fruit add to its popularity.

OAKS

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*). Unsurpassed for elegance of form and texture. It is clean, dark, glossy green and ideal as a shade or street tree. Pictured page 14.

Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*; *Q. rubra*). There is always a place for this large, fast-growing tree. The foliage is dark and glossy all summer and a good red in the fall. Pictured page 15.

FLOWERING PEACH (*Prunus*)

Flowering Peach (*Prunus persica* varieties). These are the most showy of the early spring bloomers. The masses of double white, pink or red flowers appear before the leaves. Let us know which kinds you prefer—we will be pleased to supply them.

FLOWERING PLUMS (*Prunus*)

Blireiana Plum (*Prunus blireiana*). Striking when covered with double pink blooms, before the leaves. Spring foliage purple-red. Summer foliage is dark, purplish green.

Double Flowering Plum (*Prunus triloba plena*). The flowers of this small, typical flowering plum are double and pink. Grows to about 12 feet, and, although it is tiny, it develops a perfect tree form.

Hansen's Purple Leaved Plum (*Prunus cistena*). A dwarf variety with rich purple-red foliage. Bush form.

Thundercloud Flowering Plum (*Prunus cerasifera* 'Thundercloud'). Single pink flowers cover this tree like a cloud. The foliage is rich purple—the best of the purplish or red-leaved varieties.

POPLARS

Bolleana Poplar (*Populus alba bolleana*). Handsome, fast grower. Tall, slender, with silvery-gray leaves.

EASTERN REDBUD (*Cercis canadensis*). This fine small tree forms a canopy of foliage to provide a light shade for summer. Before its leaves out, the stem, branches and twigs are covered with rosy-pink flowers. Truly one of our best small trees.

SYCAMORES (*Plane Tree*)

American Plane Tree (*Platanus occidentalis*). Large, handsome leaves. Smooth, light colored, almost creamy-white bark with age, gives tree a striking appearance.

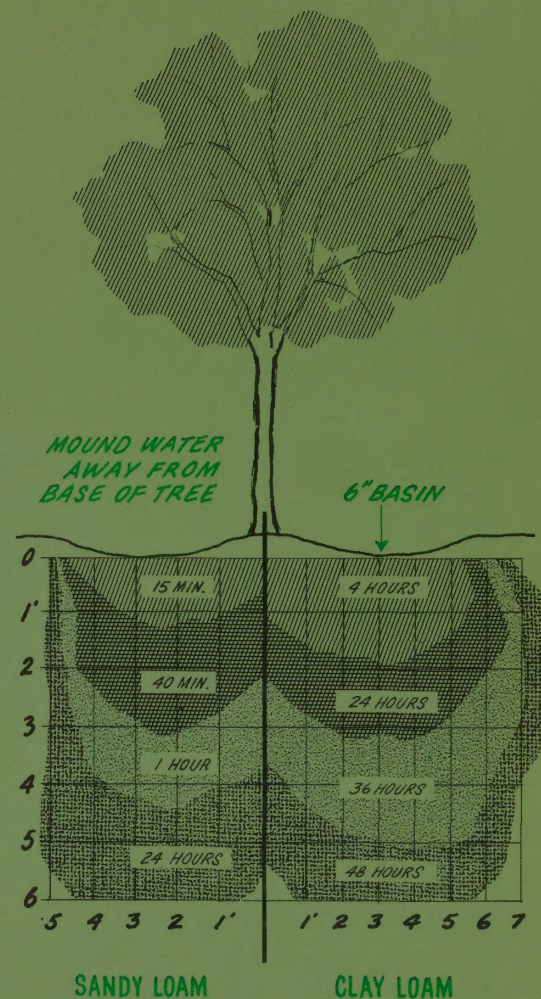
London Plane Tree (*Platanus acerifolia*). Most handsome tree, symmetrical in youth, aging picturesquely. Large maple-like foliage. Bark colorfully mottled. This tree will thrive in city locations when other trees will not grow.

WILLOWS

Niobe Weeping Willow (*Salix 'Niobe'*). Without doubt one of the finest of all weeping willows, the bark of the long, drooping young shoots colored a bright golden yellow. Niobe stands out at all seasons and is ideally adapted for planting where water features (pools, stream courses, etc.) are a part of the landscaping.

Pussy Willow (*Salix discolor*). Popular willow because of catkins in March and April before the oblong leaves appear. Leaves to 4 inches long.

Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*). The round form, pendulous branches and the early appearing, bright green leaves are too distinctive to overlook. Grows rapidly.



Relative rate
of water absorption



YEWS AND JUNIPERS



BROWN'S YEW

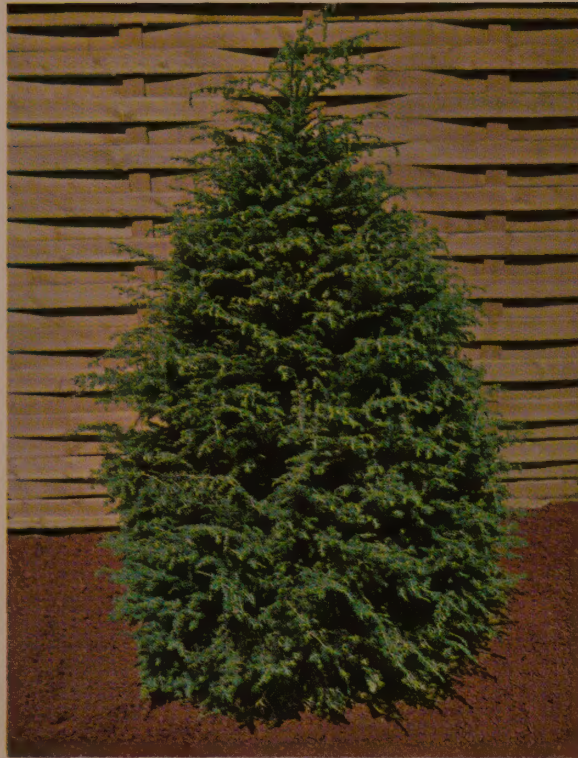


HETZ BLUE JUNIPER

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE



CANADIAN HEMLOCK



BLACK HILLS SPRUCE



Coniferous *Evergreens*



The coniferous or cone-bearing evergreens have come to be the most popular of all trees and shrubs for landscaping around our homes. The reasons for their popularity are easy to understand.

In the first place they are, as a group, built by Mother Nature to withstand adversity of soils and climate to a much greater degree than are broadleaved sorts. They resist dry air, dry soil, and summer heat better because their needles are constructed so

ARBORVITAE



HATFIELD YEW



JAPANESE BLACK PINE

to do. Secondly, they have come to be so highly favored by home gardeners because they offer so much variety of form and habit of growth. There are kinds that stay low, almost hugging the surface of the ground. There are others that mature near 18 and 24 inches. Still others can be relied upon where you need something 3, 4 or 5 feet tall. And there are even taller sorts.

No matter how much you may like evergreens for planting around the home grounds, the best plan is to use the right proportion of them along with goodly numbers of deciduous trees and shrubs. The combination of the two groups makes for best-looking landscapes, as a rule.



Coniferous Evergreens

ARBORVITAE

Berckmanns Golden Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis* 'Berckmanns'; *T. orientalis* *aura nana*). Dwarf and very slow growing, with densely packed golden yellow fronds of foliage.

Dark Green American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis* *nigra*). In its natural range, extends far northward into Canada, which proves its ruggedness. Home gardeners like the dark greenness of the foliage as contrasted to leaf or needle color tones of the more usual types which tend toward bronzy green in winter. A handsome variety, fine for hedges, screens and backgrounds.

Globe Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis* 'Globe'; *Thuja globosa*). A bright green, globe-shaped variety of the American Arborvitae. The form, compact habit of growth, and small size and general neat appearance make this plant popular as a foundation plant for the average small home.

Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis* 'Pyramidal'). This variety is the most popular of all the narrow, upright, columnar evergreens for home landscaping. Used for corner plantings, at front doorways, sides of picture windows, screening for patios, outdoor living and play areas. The fern-like needles are carried most gracefully on frond-like branchlets, the side branches always staying short, growing very slowly and thickly. Stays within bounds with a little shearing and can be kept to any height from 6 to 15 feet.

CANADIAN HEMLOCK (*Tsuga canadensis*). This tree is one of the most graceful of all conifers available. The slender, arching branches and fine texture contribute to this graceful quality. It does very well in a deep, moist soil and behaves well in a partially shaded location. It is dense enough to form an excellent free-growing hedge, and responds well to shearing, too.

JUNIPERS, Low Growing Forms

Andorra Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis* *plumosa*). We think this variety to be among the very best of the creeping junipers. It is a selection from our native Creeping Juniper, a species that has clearly demonstrated its ability to withstand severest climatic conditions even far to the northward into Canada. Is very low-growing, its graceful plumed branches growing out in almost horizontal position, the branchlets rising to give an even, flat-topped appearance to the mat that it becomes. During the winter it takes on purplish tints.

Blue Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Blue Pfitzer'). One of the most serviceable and beautiful of evergreens in a group that is noted for both qualities. Especially valuable to the home gardener because of the natural-looking, most graceful way they carry their almost feathery boughs to heights between 2 and 3 feet. This blue-foliaged form has the advantage of the clearer, more distinctive color.

Hetz Blue Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Hetzi Glauca'). This one will grow fast for you into a medium spreading and somewhat ascending shrub to 5 feet or a little more. The foliage is a handsome blue green. Pictured page 18.

Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzer'). The place of the Pfitzer-type junipers around the home and in the garden is anywhere that you may need something that grows 2 to 3 feet tall, and broad-topped, loose in outline. It is an important type in foundation plantings, for example, where it may be placed artfully to mask or soften the harsh lines of concrete walks, steps, porches or planters. Or you may use it in front of taller shrubs like lilacs and mockoranges.

Dwarf Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* *pfitzeriana* 'Nana'). Similar to the above except 24 to 30 inches tall.

Tall Growing Forms

Canaert Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana* *canaerti*). This variety is outstanding for its rich dark green foliage, heavily tufted. The rich color is maintained neatly all season.

Keteleer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* *keteleeri*). This small tree or large shrub has a broad pyramidal habit with ascending branches of bright green scale-like foliage. It grows with a stiff, straight trunk and does not require staking. Grows to a height of 15 to 18 feet.

Silver Upright Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*). A very appealing upright grower with lovely silvery blue foliage. Compact foliage gives it a very full, polished appearance.

Spiny Greek Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa* 'Spiny'; *J. excelsa* *stricta*). The sharp-pointed needle-like leaves account for the name of this symmetrical pyramid of blue-green foliage. Six to 8 feet is the ultimate height.

SPRUCES

Black Hills Spruce (*Picea glauca* *densata*). Spruces, probably more so than any other evergreen, develop that almost classical upright cone-shaped form that has always had so much appeal to home gardeners. And this rugged variety, extremely compact and slow-growing, is one of the best. The needles, short bluish-green to bright green, are dense, closely-set along the branchlets. The trees are handsome no matter how or where they are placed. Just be sure they have full light all around so growth will stay thick and healthy right down to the ground. Pictured page 18.

Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens*). This is another sharp-needed beauty among the better kinds of spruces, with the outstanding conical-upright form most gardeners want. It is a very hardy species, ranging northward in its natural habitat into Wyoming. On most all trees, the needle color inclines toward blue-green although only a minority has strong color.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens* *glauca*). Similar to the above but blue in color. There is no finer specimen. Pictured page 18.

PINES

Japanese Black Pine (*Pinus thunbergi*). One of the more striking of the large pines. The foliage is dark green and forms a suitable background for its large silvery buds. It frequently develops an irregular form and may attain a height of 80 feet or more in age. It is used extensively in Japanese gardens and is often dwarfed for picturesque effects. The best of all conifers for seashore conditions. Immune to salt spray. Pictured page 19.

Japanese Red Pine (*Pinus densiflora*). Rapid growing, quick maturing pine. Soon forms a very picturesque small specimen tree. Thrives in any soil. Reddish bark.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). This species is one of the most outstanding, most usable and practical, of all the tree-type pines. It is a "light-toned" pine, the needles often blue-green or gray-green, and the bark showing bright burnt-orange or red-brown tones. The needles are interestingly twisted, and shorter than those of most other pines. It will usually mature at somewhere between 35 and 50 feet. Very effective where you need a tall screen or windbreak, or any kind of tall background for flowering trees and large flowering shrubs.

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). One of the very hardiest in this group of useful, fast-growing trees. You may expect it to grow to 80 feet or more in its lifetime. It is picturesque in age and handsome in its youth by reason of its soft, pale green leaves. We are pleased to recommend this tree for its ornamental qualities.

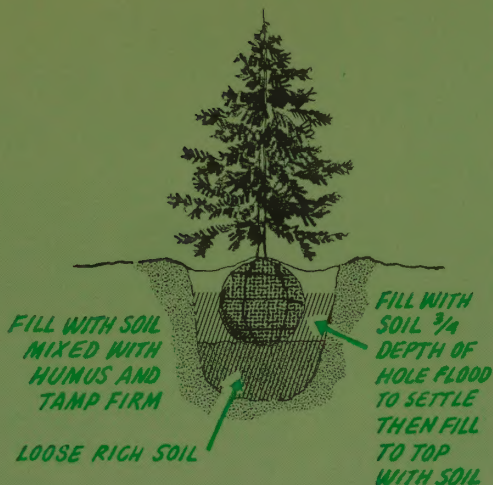
YEW

Brown's Yew (*Taxus media* 'Browns'; *T. media brownii*). This plant, developed from a cross between the English and the Japanese Yew, partakes of the fine qualities of each and develops into a fine form. This vigorous shrub also is of dark green color. Pictured page 18.

Hatfield Yew (*Taxus media* 'Hatfield'; *T. media hatfieldii*). If you need a compact, upright plant of vigorous growth, this one will fill the bill. The ascending branches of dark leaves present another accent plant. Pictured page 19.

Hicks Yew (*Taxus media* 'Hicks'; *Taxus media hicksii*). Another handsome, dark, column-shaped Yew with ascending branches and even the leaves are oriented upward to give it this striking ascending effect. Bears abundant red fruits in the fall.

Spreading Type of Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata* var.) A bushy, spreading form that is highly prized for its rich dark green foliage that is handsome in all landscape situations. Its intermediate height makes it useful as a foundation plant, a part of the border planting or clipped as a hedge.



Roses

Though every year will see new, superior forms of all kinds of favored flowers appearing on the market, in no other group can one find the markedly improved varieties that each season brings among roses. There is nothing accidental, hit-or-miss in the matter. Here and abroad we have some of the world's finest hybridizers working on a full-time basis at just one task . . . breeding better roses.

Roses are the most popular of all flowering shrubs and climbers, particularly noted for most pleasing habits of constantly recurring bloom of exquisite form, color and fragrance. In the following list are what we think to be the finest varieties for our section, the best of the old, and the new.



GOLDEN SLIPPERS



KING'S RANSOM



CHRISTIAN DIOR



ROYAL HIGHNESS



ROSES IN THE BORDER

While Hybrid Tea Roses are most often used in a grouping by themselves, their use in the mixed shrub border, or scattered about in the perennial bed, should not be neglected. With their summer-long bloom, they provide colorful accent at times when shrubs and perennials might temporarily lack interest.



JOHN S. ARMSTRONG



KORDES PERFECTA



HELEN TRAUBEL



TROPICANA



CL. SPECTACULAR



Hybrid Tea Roses

ORANGE AND MULTICOLORED



Garden Party (Pat. 1814). A cross between Charlotte Armstrong and Peace results in this Hybrid Tea that won All-America Honors for 1960! It has a Peace-like flower of pale ivory flushed with pink.

Hawaii (Pat. 1833). An exciting new color of warm orange-coral blend, deeper in the long pointed bud. One of the best exhibition roses available in many years.

Love Song (Pat. 1360). This well-formed, very double rose is watermelon pink. Vivid yellow reverse.



Mojave (Pat. 1176). The color is western, a beautiful blend of salmon, apricot and orange, the typical tones of the Painted Desert.



Tropicana (Pat. 1969). 1963 All-America Winner. A brilliant orange-red rose to capture the imagination. Adaptable to all parts of the country. Flowers are 4½ to 5 inches in diameter. Retains bright orange-red color on the plant or in the house.

PINKS

Confidence (Pat. 1192). A fully double flower to 4½ inches. The high-centered blooms are light pink to yellow blend.



Duet (Pat. 1903). Soft salmon pink on the inside of the petals, a rich crimson on the outside.

First Love (Pat. 921). Distinctive among the fine pink hybrid teas for its charming color variations, in pastels, embodying light pink, deep pink and pale orchid, with touches of rose red.



Helen Traubel (Pat. 1028). Ranging from a bright, sparkling pink to a striking luminous apricot-pink.

Kordes Perfecta (Pat. 1604). A mammoth bloom, with 75 petals, cream in basic color, overlaid and veined with deep pink, the outside also deep pink shading to yellow toward the bottom of each petal.

Picture. One of the most appealing of all roses. Clear and vibrant rose-pink.

Pink Peace (Pat. 1759). This superb variety has flowers of deep dusty pink expanding to huge size.



Royal Highness (P.A.F.). 1963 All-America Winner. Breathtaking to the beholder. Perfect buds and regal blooms of soft pink . . . a pink-ice kind of beauty. Rich, enticing fragrance. The plant wears beautiful dark green glossy foliage.



Tiffany (Pat. 1304). A jewel among hybrid tea roses in deep, glowing phlox-pink tones noted for fragrance.

REDS



Christian Dior (Pat. 1943). Elegant, beautiful 1962 All-America Winner. Rich, crimson-red color overlaid with iridescent scarlet.

Christopher Stone. Glowing crimson-scarlet with deeper shadings. Fragrant.



Chrysler Imperial (Pat. 1167). One of the finest of all reds. Very large flowers noted for fragrance.

Crimson Glory. Profusion of darkest velvety-crimson blooms. One of the sweetest-scented of all varieties.

New Yorker (Pat. 823). Clear, sparkling red flowers of large size that do not fade. The blossoms run 6 inches in diameter, very beautiful. Fragrance is good, too, reminding a bit of raspberries.

CERISE-REDS



Charlotte Armstrong. A standard of perfection among varieties in the cerise-red color class.

WHITE



White Knight (Pat. 1359). Immaculate, icy-white flowers highlight this variety. The buds are long, pointed, opening into beautiful, double flowers that stay white and unblemished.

YELLOWS

Golden Masterpiece (Pat. 1284). Golden yellow color. Reputed to produce biggest flowers of any yellow rose.



King's Ransom (P.A.F.). 1962 All-America Winner. Brilliant, glittering solid yellow.

Mrs. P. S. Du Pont. A lovely golden yellow with fragrant, many-petaled blooms. A bushy grower, very free-flowering.



Peace (Pat. 591). Mammoth-sized blooms, basically light yellow in color, have each petal outlined in bright cerise-pink.



Sutter's Gold (Pat. 885). The basic color of the open bloom is yellow, suffused with some pink. Noted for fragrance.

Floribunda Roses



Circus (Pat. 1382). Predominant color is yellow with a range of bright tints . . . orange, yellow, apple-blossom pink, buff, scarlet-red . . . during the season.



Fashion (Pat. 789). Luminous coral-pink overlaid with gold tones, deepening to take on reddish tints as it matures.



Fire King (Pat. 1758). Masses of double long-lasting blooms. 1960 All-America Award Winner.



Fusilier (Pat. 1709). Brilliant, luminous scarlet-orange frilled flowers in immense clusters. 1958 All-America Award Winner.



Gold Cup (Pat. 1683). Clear, shining golden yellow. Another 1958 All-America Winner.



Golden Slippers (P.A.F.). 1962 All-America Winner. Perfectly formed buds open to beautiful flowers of fluorescent orange and gold.



Ivory Fashion (Pat. 1688). The beautiful ivory-white 1959 All-America Award Winner.



Jiminy Cricket (Pat. 1346). Showy masses of tangerine-red buds unfold into intense coral-orange, near vermilion flowers that finally soften to pink-coral tones.

Lavender Girl (Pat. 1672). Flower buds are handsomely formed, urn-shaped, with a ruby-red tinge that changes to rosy-lavender as they expand, the edges of the petals magenta. The fully mature flowers are lovely, soft lavender.

Red Pinocchio (Pat. 812). Another highly rated, fragrant floribunda. The rich carmine flowers, over 3 inches in diameter, are borne in large, unfading clusters. As the flower opens it gradually deepens in color. A prolific bloomer.



Sarabande (Pat. 1761). Another All-America Winner for 1960. Bright orient red with striking yellow stamens.

Spartan (Pat. 1357). Buds are burnt-orange, flowers bright orange-red, finally softening to reddish-coral.



Vogue (Pat. 926). Various described as carmine-salmon and begonia-rose flushed with salmon tints.



White Bouquet (Pat. 1415). Huge flowers of pure and sparkling white with a sweet, spicy fragrance.

Climbing Roses

Imp. Blaze. Here is an improved form of Paul's Scarlet Climber, this variety a modest grower but very prolific, that produces a mantle of vividly red, semi-double blooms.

Blossomtime (Pat. 1240). A very fragrant, highly rated climber with light pink tones, slightly deeper on the outside, in a hybrid tea form. It is a profuse bloomer all season and grows to a moderate height.

Cl. Crimson Glory (Pat. 736). The fragrant flowers of this climber are large, semi-double blooms of deep, velvety crimson. To 8 or 10 feet. Hardy.



Golden Showers (Pat. 1557). Blooms are big, high-centered, opening to 4-5 inches in diameter, the color a clear daffodil yellow. They are carried in great abundance all summer, on long, very decorative, bronzy stems.

Cl. Peace (Pat. 932). Flowers and foliage typically beautiful, like the bush form. Big blooms open a good golden yellow, with the petals edged pink which darkens as the flower matures.

Snowbird. A very free bloomer, the flowers of icy, clear white.

Spectacular (Pat. 1416). Bright, scarlet buds open to full-double flowers of orange-red that are carried abundantly in clusters averaging 3 to 4 per stem.

Cl. Talisman. A well-known, hardy, ever-blooming climber that attains 15 to 20 feet. This one has yellow flowers with copper and red tones.

Grandiflora Roses

Buccaneer (Pat. 1119). Urn-shaped buds expand into wide, cup-shaped blooms of buttercup yellow tones.

Carousel (Pat. 1066). Buds are dark crimson, opening flowers change slightly to a strong, non-fading, dark velvety red. Hosts of flowers all season long.



John S. Armstrong (Pat. 2056). 1962 All-America Winner. New red grandiflora considered best yet in this color and class.

Montezuma (Pat. 1383). Beautifully formed buds are orange-scarlet, opening into flowers of salmon-orange hue.



Pink Parfait (Pat. 1904). Flowers of varying delicate pastel pink shades in great profusion. 1961 AARS Winner.



Queen Elizabeth (Pat. 1259). A magnificent rose, a blend of soft carmine rose and dawn pink.



Starfire (Pat. 1742). Bright, non-fading currant-red. 1959 AARS Winner.



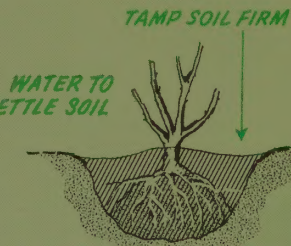
SOAK OVERNIGHT



DIG HOLE LARGE ENOUGH
DON'T CROWD ROOTS



PRUNE DAMAGED
OR WEAK CANES
AND ROOTS



TAMP SOIL FIRM

WATER TO
SETTLE SOIL

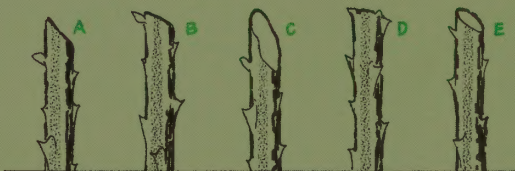
SET PLANT ON MOUND
OF TOP SOIL - SPREAD
ROOTS OVER MOUND



TAMP FIRM



FILL WATER BASIN



A TO HIGH ABOVE EYE

B TO NEAR TO EYE

C CUT TOO LONG

D CUT TOO RAGGED - DAMAGES EYE

E CORRECT POSITION AND SLANT

APPLE

PEAR



DWARF PEACH TREE

Fruit

Delicious ripe fruit, freshly picked from your own trees and vines, is reason enough to include them in your landscape plans. Grapes and Berry vines trained on arbors and trellises can hide the clutter of a busy service yard. Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry trees offer added rewards of shade and privacy. The sweet fragrance and delicate beauty of their blooms, too, are welcome heralds of Spring.



COMMON WINTERCREEPER

SILVERLACE VINE

Vines

CLIMBING VINES are gradually assuming a new importance in present-day living. This is due in part to the nature of contemporary architecture and the relatively small size of lots in the newer subdivisions. Thus it is that vines step into the picture to create leafy barriers while occupying the least amount of space. So, where space is limited, plant vines on a fence, trellis, or support of wires. This will replace the shrub border plants along the property line and leave more space for living. Likewise, the space gained along the edges of the property creates interior space in which to garden with the smaller plants like Peonies, Roses and others. The end result is greater garden interest achieved by the introduction of a wider variety of flowering plants.

APPLES. Our apple trees, and varieties, have been chosen for their vigor, hardiness, productive capabilities, and superior flavor qualities. Although some of the kinds will set fruit without help from another nearby tree, it is always safest to plant two or three varieties as a minimum. That way, too, we can help you choose varieties that mature at different times, a distinct advantage in the home garden.

***Available Standard or Dwarf**

Red Delicious. A vigorous ascending tree. The fruit is a beautiful red or red striped overlying yellow. The flesh is juicy, aromatic, fine textured and mild flavored.

***Red Jonathan.** Very productive. Beautiful deep red fruit. Excellent for cooking or eating. Firm, tender, juicy.

***Yellow Delicious.** Also known as **Golden Delicious.** A tree of moderate vigor and a spreading habit. The fruit is yellow, the flesh is yellowish, fine textured and sweet. Bears heavily.

***Yellow Transparent.** An early apple. It is of moderate vigor and upright in habit. It produces a yellow apple with white, fine-textured flesh.

CHINESE BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus loeseneri*). Surest and most prolific fruiting variety known. This new importation is a rare species from Central and Western China. The clean leaves are glaucous green and somewhat larger than those of the common bittersweet. It is the most prolific kind we know. In autumn, yellow and orange-scarlet berries cover the vine all over instead of in occasional small clusters as in the common Bittersweet. It's a sure fruiter. You do not have to plant two plants in one hole.

CLEMATIS

Henry Clematis (*Clematis* 'Henryi'). A large-flowered white, the broad blooms presenting a striking contrast when seen against the intense green of the foliage mass. Flowers full blown in July and August.

Jackman Clematis (*Clematis* 'Jackmani'). Favored everywhere, and a better type for the warmer sections. Noted for the intensity of its violet-blue flowers. One of the easier varieties to grow well.

Mme. Andre Clematis (*Clematis* 'Mme. Andre'). The best of the reds, the vine ultimately getting to about 8 feet in height. A free-bloomer, on the crimson-red side, the bright flowers opening in July and August.

CHERRIES. The most delicious fruit is that which you pick from your own trees. And lush, tasty cherries are among the very first tree fruits to ripen. The trees are of easy culture. Our varieties are budded on the hardiest of understocks, will produce vigorous root systems for better, more vigorous trees. Cherry trees are good-looking ornamentals, too.

Black Tartarian. Sweet, juicy, purplish black cherry, a heavy bearer. A large tree, valuable as pollinizer for other sweet cherries.

Montmorency. A very good variety of the sour cherries which is at its best in our area. No pollinizer required.

GRAPES. Though gardeners like to grow grapes chiefly for the luscious fruits that have a distinctive flavor all their own, it should be recognized that they have other values, too. They are among the best and easiest-to-grow spacesavers because they can occupy narrow sections, placed against fences, walls or on simplest trellising, or can show off attractively on arbors and pergolas.

Caco. A large red fruit with spicy flavor. It bears regularly and heavily—even when young.

Sweetautumn Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*). This vigorous clematis is desirable for the good show of white flowers that come on in September and October. An excellent vine for an arbor to give shade and equally useful as a screen when planted on a fence.

Ramona Clematis (*Clematis* 'Ramona'). A light blue or sky blue beauty that flowers in July. An easy grower in an unusual shade.

SILVERLACE VINE; SILVERVINE FLEECEFLOWER (*Polygonum auberti*). An abundance of silvery-white flowers grace this very hardy, vigorous vine. Casts a good shade from an arbor or makes a dense screen when on a fence. Pictured page 26.

WISTERIA

Blue Japanese Wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda* blue; *W. multijuga*). Strong grower. Long clusters of deep blue flowers. May.

White Japanese Wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda* alba; *W. multijuga*). Long racemes of slightly fragrant white flowers in May.

Concord. The classic, oldtime favorite, an abundant producer of delicious blue-black grapes in hosts of medium-sized bunches. For jelly, preserves and fresh.

Niagara. Niagara is a white grape of long standing in commercial growing. Its handsome and superior qualities assure it a place in our area.

PEACHES

Elberta. Magnificent, yellow-fleshed kind. Large, bright yellow, good flavor. August.

Golden Jubilee. This is a hardy peach that is a consistent producer. It is a large yellow freestone of the highest quality.

J. H. Hale. Very large, bright carmine, yellow-fleshed. Solid, meaty. August.

PEARS. The sweet, juicy, smooth-textured flesh of our selected pears will provide long-season eating pleasure for your family. The trees are handsome as ornamentals, too.

Bartlett. Popular, high-quality, easily grown pear for eating fresh. The flavor is excellent. Color is yellow, with attractive red flush.

WINTERCREEPER

Common Wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei radicans*). Sun or shade. Oval leaves of good medium green turn brilliant red in winter. Neither flowers nor fruits are conspicuous. Hardy. Pictured page 26.

Purple Leaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei coloratus*). As a climber it covers a flat surface as an even, very orderly mat with leafy, trailing stems that have inch-long, evergreen leaves. The foliage takes on an attractive purplish red in the fall and winter months. Pictured page 11.

IVY

Boston Ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*). Brilliant for fall foliage color, but can support itself on brick, concrete, stucco, masonry.

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*). One of the finest and easiest-to-grow groundcovers for sun or shade. A splendid vine, too.

HALL'S JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera japonica halliana*). A lovely evergreen vine with us, noted not only for very fragrant, white flowers that change to yellow, but equally for its vigor and hardiness. Fences, groundcovers.



RHODODENDRON



CLEMATIS RAMONA

In Nature Is Found Beauty

The hand of man, however clever it may be, consistently fails to equal the beauty found in nature. Nature is many things: stone, soil, water, winds, living things and all the rest. Shrubs and trees are fragments of nature we collect, propagate and distribute across the land and, in so doing, we bring beauty close to everyone. So the shrubs and trees we offer are bits of nature—beautiful examples of the best that nature and man's ingenuity can produce. That is why we are proud of our Nursery and the plants we grow for you.

WISTERIA



AZALEA

